## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR

RESPECTIVE HEADS, AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST PAGE. SECOND PAGE SECOND PAGE.
Lactures Notices. Real Estate. Water Oure.
Special Notices. Por Sale. Jewelry.
Wanted. Instruction. Medical in Co-partnership Planes. THIRD PAGE.
Brant Places. Senoing Machines. Magnetic Pounder.
New Publications. Business Cards. Telegraph.
Valentines. Patents Cards. Telegraph.
Amusements. Houses, in To Let. Proposals.
Bearding. Insurance Legal Notices.
Sales by Auction. Exadesare. Capparation Notices
Sales by Auction.

KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BIT-KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE DITTERS.—The proprietors of this preparation which is now doing good service for the sick, wherever it is used, are extremely anxious that invalids who think of using it should satisfy themselves of its wonderful effects in nervous and general debility, and all complaints appertaining too a proceeding from the stomach, and the secretive organs. They therefore invite a call from the afflicted, either appn themselves or upon those to whom their testimonials and references refer, as having been cared by the preparation. General depot, 862 Hudson-st. For sale 130 Fultonst and by the Druggists generally. 50 cents per bottle.

MRS. METTLER, the distinguished Clairvoyant, whose fame in relieving the sick and suffering is fast spreading throughout the world, can be consulted and examinations had at her residence in Bridgeport Conn. Those who are able to come will find it a very pleasant ride. j28 3t\*

Those who desire the Spring Trade of the South and West will bear in mind that this is the season for inviting it by advertising in the newspapers of the respective districts. Palmer, whose office is in the Tribune Buildings, is the Agent.

Business Letters, Business Entries, all Business Writing should be as clear and uniform as print. Bear this in mind young clerks and young merchants, and bear in mind slao that the requisite style of writing may be acquired in a course of lessons at Gollosuttra's, 293 Broadway, for \$2.50, or in a series of private lessons, if preferred, for a reasonable sum.

WHITEHURST'S DAGUERREOTYPES .-Every body likes a truly good likeness, and every body anows where to get one. Whitknursn's splendid establishment, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st is open all day, and superior likenesses are taken with lightning speed during all kinds of weather. Call and judge of his masterly skill by examining the many fine specimens that decorate his gallery.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!-TUTTLE has just opened a splendid assortment of Valentines at the Emportum, 345 Broadway.

Notice—Every person purchasing a ticket for TUTLE'S Grand Fancy Dress, Civic and Military Bail will be entitled to its full value (\$2) in Valen loes, or in fancy or useful articles of every description, from the immense stock at the Emporium. Tickets should be called for soon, as they are

welling rapidly.

We invite public attention to the large sale of valuable Real Estate at Auction, by Anthony J. Blerecker. This Day, the Zein inst at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Sales Rooms, 7 Broad-st. consisting of the houses and lots known as 48, 58, 52 and 51 Grand-st.; 122 Bleecker-st near Wooster-st.; 19 and 12 Greene-st. near Canal-st.; the house and lot 414 Cherry-st.; and three building lots on Lewis-st. near Stath-st. Also, the houses and lots 15 Twenty-fourth-st.; 175 Eleventh-st. and the lease-hold property 96 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Also, the house and lot 7 Willoughby-st. and six building lots on Clinton and Atlantic sta. In the City of Brooklyn Sale positive and terms liberal. Maps can be had at the Sales Rooms as above.

WATCHES AND GOLD PENS .- A word of advice.—If you want a first-rate Watch, either gold or silver, ohe that is sure to give perfect satisfaction, take our advice and call on John Y. Savage, 92 Fulton-st. The Richelieu Ever-pointed Gold Pens, celebrated for their great durability and superior finish, can be obtained only

Building Lot at the new village of College Point, about 3 miles from New-York. It has been laid out into 800 lots, 50 by 100 each lot. The first 250 are selling at the low price of \$75, and 20 of them remaining yet unsold. Those who apply this day save \$25. There will be 2 steamboats running to and from the above village, from the first of March, every half hour, three only 64 cents. Only part of the money will be required down, and the balance in easy monthly installments. All precautions will be used to prevent the establishment of any business that will prove detrimental to the growth and presperity of said village. This place will undoubtedly increase very fast in value as many of those who have already purchased are going to build immediately and a liberal decount will be paid to those who are disposed to purchase as above; from 4 to 20 lots will be sold to companies and located immediately. Call at the office of Long-Lev & Flammer, 227 Wooster st, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. There will be a Railroad made to run from Williamsburgh to Flushing, and also a Plankroad, and then the merchant and mechanic can be in the City before 7 o'clock in the morning. This is one of the best chances yet effered. It is better than Morrisanis, Fordham or Mouticello (now called Mount Vernon.) Now is the time to secure yourself a

WATTS'S Nervous Antidote has acquired more celebrity than any other medicine in its time. It has been less spoken of upon paper and more by those taking it than any other medicine. Its notoriety is proverbial among all persons who have been cured by it of all nervous afflictions, neuralgia the doloreux, spasms and neurosis. It is the only positive cure for all such discusses. It is the only positive cure for all such discusses and 102 Nassau-st.

Tooth-ache Cured without pain or extraction, by Dr. Brodherad, Dentist, I And-st. N.Y. Price \$1. After the nerve is destroyed the tooth can be filled and made good to chew on. Also all other dental operations performed from the simplest (removal of tarter) to the most complex, (putting in artificial palates)

A. Dodworth's Dancing Academy, No. 448 Brooms st.—A new class will commence about the first of February, for a short term of two months, during which time the Quadrille, Waltz, Pelka, &c. &c. will be 123 8tTaTh&Sat\*

At Home, At Church, Invitation and Visiting Carps eleganty Engraved and Printed in the latest styles at Everapeth's Engraved and Printed in the latest styles at Everapeth's Engraved cord. Also, elegant Envelopes, Wafers, Boxes for Cake and Silver Cord. Mr. Everdell has a branch store at 2 Wall-st. for the recommodation of his down town customers. j27 4t MTaTok S\*

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billions attacks, Liver Complaint, Headache, Gout, Giddiness, kabitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite and Indigestion. Dopôt, 146 William-st. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the

GOURAUL'S LIQUID HAIR DYE CHANCES, as it were by magic, in a few minutes, red of gray Hair to a brown or black. The useful discoveries of Dr. Gouraun, and his known eminence as a chemical phospher, is a sure guarantee that this is the ne plus ultra of Hair Dyes, and great caution should be taken to avoid vid counterfelse. The genuine is found only at Dr. Fittas Gouraun's Dépôt, 67 Walkerst, near Broadway.

NEW-YORK BAY CEMETERY .- This Company will hold their second sale of Lots by auction on Wadnesday Evening, 29th of January, at the American Hall, corner of Grand at, and Broadway, the proceeds of the proceed of the further embelliahment of the Hall, corner of Grand at and Broadway, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the further embedilabment of the Grounds. Terms of sale, \$1 to be paid on each lot the night of sale, the balance within 15 days. Persons who purchase at this sale will have the privilege of locating their Lots in any part of the Grounds which remain unsold. A single lot will be put up with the privilege of any number. Churches and Societies are respectfully invited to attend this sale. No postponement on account of the weather. For further particulars apply at the office 209 Broadway. Sale at 74 o'clock.

# PHILADELPHIA.

Steamers to Liverpool-Abduction-Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 27. I believe our business men have a little more energy and liberality than I gave them credit for-The sum necessary to complete the stock of the Philadelphia line of European steamers has been subscribed, and the prospect is that before the end of the present year we shall have four steamships running regularly between this port and Liverpool. The names are the "City of Glasgow," now running; the "City of Philadelphia," building in the Clyde; the "Pennsylvanian," on the stocks in your city; and the fourth, not yet contracted for, but which it is thought will be built here. So the ine is, at last, established.

Mary Gilbert, or Buck, aged 13 years, has been missing from her house in this city since Friday last. It is feared that she has been abducted by

missing from her house in this city since Friday last. It is feared that she has been abducted by some rascal or decoyed into some improper place by the depraved of her own sex.

The market has been quiet to-day. Corron is in moderate request, without change in prices. The Flour market has undergone no change. Standard brands are hold at \$4.63 \$70 bol, but there is little or no export demand. The demand for city consemption is limited at 4.69 \$5.71 for common and extra brands, and 5.50 \$6.50 for fancy Western and New York. In Rye Flours and Coan Meal, we hear of no operations. We quote the former at 3.44 and the latter at 2.87 \$70 bbl. There is rather more in quiry for Whear, and prices are steady. Sales of 2,000 bush prime Feanesivanis, in store, at 1.60, and some at \$1.60 of for ordinary and fair quality. Coan is in fair demand for shipment, but the receipts continue small. Sales of 4.000 bush new yellow at 625c, affoat, and 69c, in store. OATS are gagements for Flours by the bush continues are scarce. In Farinstry there is not much doing. Some engagements for Flours by the continues are scarce and in demand to load for the Eastward. We quote to Boston \$2.50. Rhode Island 1.75, and New-York 1.50 \$7 mm. Whisky is dull. Bols are held at 25c and hade at 25c.

Balls of Stocks—First Based—250 N A Coal, 194, 250 do, 34; 7 Mechanics 82, 36; 36 do, 39; \$1,000 Williamington RR 62, 39; 21 Feon RR, 44; 16 do, 44; \$1,000 Lebigh 68, 53; 100 Girard Bk, 15; 350 County 58, 35; 10 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 100; 55 Florence City Co, 24; 50 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 100; 55 Florence City Co, 91; 50 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 10; 55 Florence City Co, 91; 50 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 10; 55 Florence City Co, 91; 50 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 10; 55 Florence City Co, 91; 50 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 10; 55 Florence City Co, 91; 50 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 10; 55 Florence City Co, 91; 50 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 10; 55 Florence City Co, 91; 50 Mortis Canal, 23; 5 N A 8 R, 10; 55 Florence City Co, 91; 50 Mort

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

Chestnot size Philadelphia, and at Scollay's Building, Boston, is the authorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for The New-York Tribune.

Democratic Whig General Committee A special meeting of this Committee will be held on TUES DAY EVENING, Jan 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broad way House By order. SYLVANUS S. WARD,

Jos. M. PRICE,
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. Secretaries. Ch'n pro tem.

127 22

For Europe. The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued TO MORROW MORN-ING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Asia sails from this port To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

### In Congress, Yesterday.

The first topic of interest in the Senate was the bill to pay Missouri the amount of a certain reserved fund, for which it is claimed that the United States is indebted to that State. Mr. Clay said that the United States owe no such debt, and that he would prove it on some day when his health was better. The bill was accordingly postponed. The California land bill was then discussed, a little passage between Messrs. Benton and Berrien enlivening the dullness, after which there was no quorum, which resulted of course in adiournment.

The House was mainly engaged on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the current year, but did not arrive at any other result than an early adjournment.

## Conxing an Appetite.

'Boy!' said a harsh, miserly master to his apprentice who had grown tired of beansoup for dinner perpetually, and begun to mutter that it was not exactly the thing-"if you'll say that soup is good I'll give you a cent, and if you don't, I'll give you a hammering-now is it good or not ?"-"Ye-e-es," whined the boy with rueful reluctance, reaching out at the same time for the cent; "it's good; but I don't like it." It is hard to like a thing on compulsion.

The more we see of the famous Congressional Pledge not to vote for any man, even for a member of the Legislature, who is not an advocate and upholder in a lump of the measures of the last Session, the surer is our conviction that the move was an unfortunate one. Aside from the natural repugnance of human nature to approve and support on compulsion, the moral power of the document is much less than we had supposed. Only forty-four out of the two hundred and ninety Members of Congress have signed it-hardly more than a seventh of the whole number. The great name of HENRY CLAY heads the list and shields it from ridicule; Mr. Speaker Cobb's signature is also of some account; the rest are not weighty. Only five Members in all of the great party which controls both Houses, and just at present rules threefourths of the States, have signed it; and every one of these five are Southern men, though one of them just at present hails from California. New-England furnishes but one signer to the Pledge of any party; and he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law and is not reëlected; New-York is committed by eight-less than one-fourth of her Delegation, of whom but two are elected to the next Congress; Pennsylvania has one good name there, (Senator Cooper's,) but never another of any sort; New-Jersey Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin. Iowa, have no signer. There are eleven signers in all from the Free States. which have more than one hundred and sixty Members; and of these New-York supplies eight. Such a demonstration certainly falls considerably short of appalling.

-We place the names on record for reference and reflection. We copy from The Express, which would gladly have the public believe that 'there are a few more left of the same sort,' but that is idle. The signer who communicates this list for publication would be very unlikely to keep back a part of the names. They are not so abundant that half a dozen can be lightly spared. Here is the roll:

SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Mass.

JAMES BROOKS, N. Y.
DAVID A. BOKER, do.
J. PRILLIPS PHOPNIX, do.
ROBERT L. ROSE, do.
GEO. R. ANDEWS, do.
JOHN R. THURMAN, do.
A. M. SCHERMERHORN, do.
WILLIAM C. DAWSON, do.
ALLEN F. OWEN, do.
JERNMIAH CLEMENS, do.
HENRY W. HILLIARD, Ala.
JERNMIAH CLEMENS, do.
WILLIAM G. URLINGN do.
WILLIAM G. URLINGN do. WILLIAM DUER, do. James Cooper, Penn. WILLIAM M. GWIN, Cal. THOMAS G. PRATT, Md. B. KERR, do LEXANDER EVANS, do. J. P. CALDWELL, do.

DANIEL BRECK, do. JOHN B. THOMPSON, do. CHAS. S. MOREHEAD, do. FINIS E. MCBEAN, do. Finis E. Mchean, do. Meredyth P. Gentry, To Orris. H. Williams, do. Josiah M. Anderson, do. Albert G. Watsins, do. Edward C. Carell, Fig. Henry S. Poote, Miss. H. A. Bullard, Log. Thomas J. Rusk, Texal

#### Importations under the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846.

The Whig Almanac for 1851 contains a tabular statement of the value of the ARTICLES IM-PORTED into the United States during the years ending on the 30th June, 1844, '45, '49 and '50-(after deducting the reexportations,) and the AMOUNT OF DUTY which accrued in each, during the same periods respectively-forming a striking comparative view of the operations of the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846.

CONNECTICUT .- Two calls have been issued by the Democracies of this State, one for a "Free Democratic" Convention at Hartford on the 12th of February, and another for a "Democratic" State Convention at the same place on the 19th of February. The Whig State Convention has already met and made sominations.

URATION BY W. E. ROBINSON.-We find the following announcement in the Utica Herald of the 16th inst. :

HAMILTON COLLEGE .- Mr. Wm. E. Robinson, the well known "Richelieu" correspondent of The Tribune, will deliver an Oration, and Rev. Henry W. Parker of Ithaca, a Poem, before the Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, to be held at Hamilton College, Cliuton, at the next encement.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE AND HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE .- A London correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that a "miserable scamp," who writes letters from Paris for the New-York Tribune, was in London on his way to Paris, and wrote to Hon-Abbott Lawrence, requesting the loan of \$100, to which Mr. L. replied by requesting the applicant to call upon him, in order that he might become better acquainted with the circumstances of the case. To this the "scamp" answered that Mr. L. should hear from him when he got to Paris -Accordingly, says the writer in the Commercial, Mr. Lawrence has heard from him through the New-York Tribune, in two or three of the most false and dastardly letters which could have been

-We undertake to say that this story is a

humbug of a very base and calumnious sort. We have published several letters from our regular correspondent in Paris, W. H. Fry, Esq. commenting in a pretty keen tone on speeches made by Mr. Lawrence on various occasions in England. Those letters could not be called false or dastardly, for they did nothing more than criticize what Mr. Lawrence himself had said. They may have been mistaken or unjust in their stric tures, but that is the worst that could be said of

We believe that Mr. Frv has not been in England since 1848; we are certain that he has not since Mr. Lawrence went there. Moreover, we presume he has not been in want of money, his salary as correspondent of The Tribune having remained undrawn for six or eight months at a time. Had he been in need, he would probably have collected this debt instead of trying to borrow of anybody.

We doubt whether any person authorized to call himself a correspondent of this paper ever made such an application to Mr. Lawrence or any other American Minister. What imposters may have assumed that title we have no means of

-It is perhaps too much to expect that such papers as the Utica Gazette, which have made this story an occasion for airing their peculiar vocabularies upon The Tribune, should take any notice of the above refutation of the falsehood. They will do as they find agreeable, and we shall not presume to blame them for sticking to what is most congenial to their tastes and habits.

#### Reciprocity of Trade with Canada.

The bill for the establishment of Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and the British Provinces has been made the special order of the day in the House of Representatives for next Tuesday. As this measure has already been adopted by Canada, and has been agitated for the last three years in Congress, we deem this a fitting occasion to offer our reasons against its adoption by this country in its present shape. Before doing so, it will be proper to preface our remarks by a sketch of the origin and history of the proposed measure; and it must be borne in mind that it is limited to only a few of the products of the soil of the two countries, with their lumber and minerals. The two great items are Wheat and

So long as the Wheat and Lumber of the Colonies of England were received on more favorable terms in the British markets than those of Foreign Countries, we heard nothing about proposals for Reciprocity from our Canadian neighbors. The necessity for obtaining from our Government a Treaty whereby the Markets of the Union would become available to the Canadians, was first cogently set before the British Authorities by an Address of the Provincial Assembly, adopted during its Session at Montreal in 1846, when the certainty that Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade bill would become a law was established beyond doubt. We have been informed on good authority that Mr. Hamilton Merritt, one of the ablest members of the Canada Legislature, and the projector of the Welland Canal, was the originator of the Address referred to. We may mention in passing, on the authority of Canadian papers, that this gentleman's late resignation of his seat in the Ministry at Toronto was caused by the adoption of a Retaliatory Tariff by his colleagues, to be submitted to Parliament in case Congress shall refuse at this Session to pass the Reciprocity Bill. But to proceed:

The address referred to was couched in such urgent terms that the British Government lost no time in giving instructions to Mr. Pakenham, their Minister at Washington, to open negotiations for a Treaty with our Government, by which the markets of the Union would be opened to her Colonies as a set-off for the loss of the advantages formerly enjoyed by them in those of the Mother Country. The Imperial authorities had discernment enough to perceive that, if this were not speedily effected, there would shortly be a cry speedily enected, there would shortly be a siy throughout all her North American Colonies for annexation to the States. Upon this point the delay of one or two years in obtaining the action of Congress on the subject has fully verified the anticipations of the British Government; and it was only by the most emphatic assurances of the Canadian Ministry, (given by Mr. Hincks, their Inspector General, to the people of Canada,) that that they had adopted such measures as would compel the American Government to concede reciprocity, that the Annexation Movement was arrested last Winter.

Mr. Pakenham, in accordance with the instructions of his Government, opened negotiations with our authorities at Washington, in the autumn of our authorities at washington, in the autumn of 1846, and the matter was favorably entertained by them. President Polk, being of opinion that the best and speediest way of carrying it into ef-fect, would be by the passage of a bill by Con-gress, and the adoption of a similar course by the Canadian Legislature, instead of by Treaty, which would require to be ratified by the Senate, directed Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to make a Report thereon to Congress. Gov. Hunt, the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, in the House, reported a Bill which had been previously agreed upon by Messrs. Walker and Paken-ham, and it passed that branch of Congress in the nam, and it passed that branch of Congress in the spring of 1848, without opposition, and almost without remark. We can only explain the facili-ty with which it passed the House by the suppo-sition that its bearings, both commercially and politically, and its general importance, were not unthat the great anxiety of England to obtain the measure areas wholly from the fear that the withdrawal of the incidental Protection, which her now defunct Corn Laws had afforded to Colonial industry and enterprise, would lead to revolution-ary measures on their part. Members seem to have acted upon the belief that the measure was fair and equitable-that we should receive as much advantage from it as it would confer on our

Colonial neighbors. It was represented to them by the British and Canadian authorities that, hitherto, the Canadian market had been, at least four out of every five years, better than that of the Union for Wheat years, better than that of the Union for Wheat and most other articles (Lumber excepted) com-prised in the bill. In proof of this, official returns were quoted to show that very large quantities of Ohio and other Western Wheat had nearly every year for a long period been imported into Canada and sold for exportation to England, where it was received on the same terms as Canadian. concession had been made by the Imperial Au thorities to Canada, in order to throw the carrying trade of the Western States through her Ca-nals, and, by allowing the wheat to be ground in nais, and, by anowing the wheat to be ground in transitu, to favor the Canadian miller. The ef-fect which Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade mea-sures would be likely to produce upon the Cana-dian market, does not seem to have been duly considered at Washington. Fortunately for this country, the House bill did not reach the Senate in time to be taken up that session. in time to be taken up that session.

During the short session of 1848-9, the bill, as it had passed the House the previous year, was brought before the Senate by Gen. Dix. and would probably have passed but for the spirited

opposition of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, whose views were favored by the beginning of the Cali-fornia excitement, which finally crowded it out. As that Congress terminated with the short ses-sion, the bill died with it, which rendered it ne-cessary that it should again pass the House.

The last memorable session was so wholly occupied by the all absorbing measures of Compro mise, that the Reciprocity bill made no progress, although every effort was made in its behalf by the British Minister and the Canadian Government, which kept a special agent at Washington to lobby for it. The delay thus afforded has given us four years

of experience of the working of the Free Trade laws of England in reference to the markets of her North American Colonies. These four years have seemed to prove to a demonstration that the measure now before Congress is altogether one-sided, and if passed will confer great benefits on Canada, without giving any countervailing advan-tage to this country. It can no longer be doubted that the markets of the Union are, and must (from our great facilities for transport as compared with those of the St. Lawrence) continue permanently to be, better for all the articles enumerated in the Reciprocity Bill than those of Canada. England herself saw this, and saw clearly, if the measure could not be passed through Congress before it was understood at Washington, that it would surely be rejected on the ground that it was a surely be rejected on the ground that it was a one sided compact, unless some equivalent were offered. The British Charge, (Mr. Crampton,) was therefore instructed to offer the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence as that equivalent. On principle, Congress, we have no doubt, will instantly reject this proposal when it comes up for consideration. To offer us the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence as an equivalent for opening our markets to her Colonies, can only be regarded as an attempt to sell to us what is already our own according to the usages of nations and the natural and indefeasible rights of is are may do to what a state of the state o ly countries, is so clear as to require no comment from us. As a matter of justice, too long withheld, our Government should at once, and before consenting even to consider what would be a fair equivalent for opening our markets to the Canadi-dians, require the navigation of the St. Lawrence

to be opened to our citizens.

But there is another view to be taken of this subject The Canadian Government went to great expense to improve the navigation of their river under the old Colonial System, which, as we have shown, drew a large quantity of Western produce through their waters. These expensive orks cannot be sustained or kept in repair by local traffic, and the Canadian authorities, even if Britain had a right to shut us out of the river, will Britain had a right to shut us out of the river, win be compelled to pray to have it opened in order to increase the business and support the public works. To continue to keep the river closed sgainst us, now that there is no longor a premium offered in England in favor of the Canadian route, would be like cutting one's own nose off to spite

But the value of the St. Lawrence to us has been greatly overrated. Since the adoption of the Bonding System in this Country, the great bulk of Canadian produce finds its way through the Eric Canal via Rochester and Oswego to this the Eric Canal via Rochester and Oswego to this City, and by the Ogdensburgh Railway to Boston. If the St. Lawrence were opened to morrow to our shippers, it is doubtful whether it would be used for any other purpose than for taking down an occasional Lake vessel to be employed in the consting trade, or to go to California. The Canadians themselves seldom send a vessel out of their Richard and Canadians themselves seldom send a vessel out of their River to any distant or trans-Atlantic port. As competition for freights on the seaboard is quite as great as, if not greater than, it is on the Lakes, it would not be worth contending for, except as a matter of right and principle. With reduced Tolls on the Eric Canal and an amendment of the Bonding Warehouse law, so as to facilitate the transit of goods and produce to and from Canada, we have nothing to fear from the Retaliatory Tariff threatened by our neighbors to punish us for the refusal of a boonthey have no just grounds

r demanding. But we do not believe that such a Tariff would stand the scrutiny of public opinion in the Pro-vinces. If one Parliament should adopt it, the next would be sure to repeal it. The Canadian people are too intelligent to submit to be heavily taxed merely to favor the route of the St. Lawrence, which is open only half the year, in preference to the speedier and cheaper one through the States.

think we have now stated the case in such a manner as to show that the measure before Congress is anything but calculated to confer re-ciprocal benefits on the two countries. It will be seenthat it does not propose to give us a single advantage which we do not already possess, by our Bonding System, superior skill and facilities our Bonding System, superior skill and facilities for transport, both internal and marine. If Eng desires to obtain concessions from us to keep her Colonies quiet and to prevent them from clamoring for Annexation, she must bring forward some more alluring scheme than the present Re-ciprocity Bill, which (we feel confident) can never

We are not, however, opposed to a fair and just measure of reciprocity in trade with the British Colonies, which, sooner or later, must become members of this Confederacy. But it must be a much more comprehensive measure, and must extand to Manufactured fabrics as well as to the products of the Soil, the Forest and the Mine. If we consent to take these from the Provinces free of duty, it is only right that the Provinces should take from us such articles in return as we have to dispose of and which they do not produce or manufacture. If Congress wish to pass a bill this Session, let them insert a clause to include all kinds of Domestic Fabrics of both countries, and also Sugar and Tobacco, both of which are the products of the Union.

We will now briefly point out the benefits that such a liberal and equitable measure of Reciprocity would confer on the People of both countries. To the United States, it would open a new and extended market for our Manufactures. The North American Colonies of England contain, at present, about the same amount of population as the Old Thirteen Colonies at the commencement of the Revolution, less their black inhabitants-that is to say, between Two and a Half and Three Millions, of which Canada contains about One Million and a Half. To confine ourselves to this Colony, as the most important, we will show in figures the result of the reciprocity we advocate:

In 1849, according to official returns, Canada imported from other countries about \$12,000,000 worth of merchandize, dutiable and free. Of this amount about \$5,000,000 were from this country, about \$6,750,000 from Great Britain, and the balance from other Colonies and foreign countries. We have not in our possession statatements showing the amount of Canadian importations for 1850, but we understand, from a reliable quarter. that they greatly exceed those of 1849, and, from the large increase of Customs Duties, cannot be less than \$16,000,000, of which at least \$7,000,000 are from the United States. Of this latter sum. we have not at hand the means of stating what proportion is made up of English and other foreign goods entitled to receive the American drawback upon exportation. But this we know, from merchants engaged in the Canada trade, that a very considerable portion of American Manufactures are sold in that market, where they are brought into direct competition with British Manufactures of a similar kind, paying exactly the same duty. These goods consist chiefly of Unbleached Cottons, Satinets, Edge Tools of almost every kind, Hardware, &c. &c. We have mentioned these figures to show the growing importance of the British Provinces as consumers of Foreign Manufactured goods, and we wish it to be clearly understood that our views of reciprocal Free Trade only extend to and include articles actually manufactured by the Province and the United States. If such a broad and liberal measure were passed

by Congress, the present Canadian administration, acting under British instructions, might reject it on the ground that it would be giving an advantage to American over British interests. Any one, however, who knows anything of the

temper and growing aspirations of the Canadian people, will see at a glance that the rejection of so advantageous an arrangement by their ministry would be the signal for its speedy overthrow. If England refuse her consent, the vast majority of the people in the Colonies would raise their voices for Annexation, and it would then be peace. fully consummated in due season. The advantage to Canada, in the event of refusal by England to allow her to consult her own true interests, because they happened to conflict with those of British manufacturers, would be to hasten her emancipation from a foreign and injurious dominion, and the incorporation of all British North America with this great and prosperous Union.

#### Illinois - Natural Resources - Population -Banking-Improvements-Debt, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Springfiekd, Illinois, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1850. HORACE GREELEY-Dear Sir : The Legislature of this State is now in full operation. The Message of Gov. French was read to-day, and exhibits the present condition and future prospects of Illinois in a hopeful aspect. In fact, this is a great State, as the census of 1890 will show The present population is about 850,000 and yet the vast prairies are comparatively unsettled. You may ride through dozens of them and be completely at sea. The distant Timber looms up like a far-off shore, and the scattered log-cabins are as scarce as ships in mid-ocean. Still, here and there the adventurous pioneers are dotting the prairies with small settlements, and farms are gradually stretching out from the timber, feeling their way, as it were, into the water. In a few years this State will shoot ahead of Indiana, and run a race with Ohio. The California Fever, which has partially depopulated it, has cooled off under the chilling influence of hundreds who have returned with empty pockets and ruined constitutions from the land of Ophir. Thousands and thousands of acres of glorious land are ready to receive the seed and bring forth fruit in abundance. Almost every part of the State south of the Illinois River is one great bituminous coal-bed, and fuel will be as plenty in the praises as in the woods. The only difficulty is to get fencing, but where there is no clearing to be done the expense of hauling fencing can be afforded. pend upon it, Illinois is a State of vast cap ties, and is only beginning to be known. When her internal improvements are completed, there is no telling how fast she will grow. Chicago is is no telling how fast she will grow. Chicago is already a great city; her population exceeds 30,000, and she is growing rapidly. The Tremont House in that city is the best arranged and the best farnished hotel I ever met with. It is replate with every luxury and convenience, and admirably kept by the celebrated Ira Couch, who is his own landlord. The house is called "Tremont" in honor of the three mountains upon which Chi-cago in not built—lucus a non lucendo.

The people of this State are anxious to have a safe Banking System. They are sick of the ragcurrency which other States pour upon them, and desire sound domestic institutions which will not only afford a circulation but also facilities to Commerce and Agriculture. But Gov. French proceeds upon the old idea that Banks are so many volcanees, and tells the Legislature a tale of woe and ruin which would be of absorbing in-terest to the famous Mr. Gouge. Still, I think the present Legislature has enough bank men in it to disregard the Governor's fear and establish a Banking System which will be safe and productive of great good to Illinois. A majority of the members elected can veto the Governor's veto, and as a proposition to create Banks must be submitted to the people before it can become a law, I think a General Banking law will be submitted to the sovereigns. Aside from his antiquated ideas of Banks, Gov. French's Message is very creditable to him. He seems to have the good of the State at heart, and gives much good

advise to the Legislature.

The subject of Internal Improvements will occupy much of the time of the present Legislature.

It is to be hoped that the great Central Railroad, in aid of which Congress lately granted between two and three million acres of land, will be given to the Company best able to build it. It ought not to be made a political trading affair, but be

placed in strong and competent hands.

There is a warm contention between the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Roads Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Robats for the right of way from Northern Indiana into Chicago. The Southern has the most influence in Indiana, but is puzzled to find its way from the Indiana State line into Chicago, a distance of some 15 or 20 miles. The Central is still more some 15 or 20 miles. The Central is still more puzzled how to budge an inch west of Michigan City. It lately roped in with the Chicago and Ga-lena Road, and obtained that Company's right to build a road from the Indiana line to Chicago, with the understanding that the Southern Road with the understanding that the Southern Road should have a right to use the track. I do not think the Galena Company was over-wise in making that bargain. It is for the interest of Chicago and of the public that both roads should go into Chicago on independent tracks, and it is to be hoped that Indiana will grant the right of way to the Central, and that klinious will do the same for the Southern. A direct line from Laporte in Indiana to Chicago, would be the best course for the Southern, and I trust that finally the three roads will have separate depots, on the north, south and west side of Chicago.

I found the members of the Legislature reading the Circular of James Holford, Esq. which has ap-peared in the papers. They call him, out here, "Doctor Holford," and in truth he has adminis-Doctor Hottord, and in truth he has adminis-tered a pill to the body politic which is likely to operate; but I doubt if it will cure the patient. The tendency will rather be to aggravate the symptoms. The People and Legislature of Illiois may be knaves, but they do not find it pleas ant to have the fact made public. The People here are not rich, and they are heavily taxed. ant to have the fact made public. Eventually they will pay every dollar they owe, principal and interest, but it does not sharpen their consciences to be abused and vilified. Let creditors be forbearing, courteous and polite, remembering the peculiar hardships of the case. Illipois owes over sixteen millions, and has noth ing of practical utility to show for it except a nal reduced from its intended dimensions, and s shabby, half finished State House. The People out this way are easier to coax than to drive, and there is no sort of use in coming the Sydney Smith over them. Yours, truly, OCCIDENT.

Perhaps not; but cheating is cheating, anyhow you can fix it; and the way Illinois and other Western States have treated their creditors would disgrace a broken gambler. We never had a penny's interest in their Stocks, and so can afford to tell them the truth. [Ed. Trib.

FLORIDA-Defeat of Yulee.-The election of U. S. Senator in Florida took place on the 14th inst., three ballots having been taken on the 13th with out effecting a choice. By the laws of Florida. thirty votes in Joint Ballot (or a majority of all the Members elect) are required to choose, and Mr. Yulee had 29 on the first two ballots; but we presume 'the thing was set' from the beginning that he should have as many votes as could be given him without electing him and then be dropped. He had 20 Members (a majority) of the House on the first ballot, but only 9 Senators, including Mr. Moseley, Whig. The four ballots resulted as follows: 1st ballot. 2d do. 3d do 4th do. 28 23

The Tallahassee Floridian, though confessing mortification at the defeat of Mr. Yulee, claims Mr. Mallory as equally hostile to the Compromise measures. Of his Loco-Focoism generally, there is no doubt. His home is on Key West, further South than that of any man who ever sat in Con

The Legislature has chosen Hon. WALKER ANDERSON of Pensacola Chief Justice, and Col.
A. A. Semmes Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. One Associate to be chosen. District Judges, Joseph B. Lancaster, Thomas Douglas, Gen. J. Wales Baker and Geo. S. Hawkins—all incumbents but Baker. Judge Semmes is a Whig. Maj. John Beard (Opp.) and Dr. Wm. R. Hayward (Whig) were chosen Controller and Treasurer respectively.

THE NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD Dates, Liverpool Jan. 11.; London 18th;

The Artic arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last

evening, making a quick passage from Halifar. We are indebted to her officers for the prompt delivery of English and French papers, from which, and from the despatches of our correspond. ents, the following summary of news is made an

# ENGLAND.

Miscellaneous.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending the the 5th Jan. 1851, have just been published, and they are most satisfactory, as, notwithstanding the repeal of the brick duty, the modification of the stamp duties, and the further reduction of the sugar duties in October last, the falling off is only £109,428, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The returns for the year show an increase receipt of £164,922, in spite of all reductions; and, as the expenditure will, it is expected, be able to show in April next a surplus equal to that of last year. The last monthly return of the Board of Trade, also exhibits a very healthy sign.
Our Experts for the month of November amount

to to £5,362,319 against £4,691,161 in the corres ponding month of 1849, thus showing an increase in favor of 1850 of ±671,158. Our total Export in layer of 1850 of 1871, 198. Our total Expert for the eleven months of 1850, were £60,400,32; against £54,089,809 in the corresponding period of 1849, being an increase of £6,310,706, and a compared with 1848, of £15,992,613. The usual compared with 1848, of £15,992,613. The usua annual traffic returns of the railways now a operation has been published, and exhibits the lewing result. It appears that the gross traffereceipts of railways in the United Kingdom is the year 1850, amounted to £13,142,235 on 6,73 miles of railway. The returns published weeks show that £12,755,233 was received on the rail ways during the past year, on 6,257 miles, including about 200 miles of canal, being an increase of £1,741,418 in the receipts over the preceding year on 5161 miles of railway, and also an increase of 1,096 miles in operation. Independent of these railways, there are about seventeen new lines in operation, of an aggregate length of 279 miles, the traffic returns on which are not published weekly, but may be estimated at £107,000 for various

but may be estimated at £107,000 for various periods during the past year.

The no Popery cry is now nearly extinct in England, but an attempt has been made to perpetuate it in Ireland. A meeting for that purpose was held this week in Belfast under the presidency of Lord Roden, but in point of numbers and influence it proved a decided failure. Abase of Lord Clarendon and denunciation of the Whig Government for granting money for educational purposes in Ireland were the chief themes of the speakers, and on both subjects they met with an applauding audience. The Times is fast veering about on the Papal question, and as this paper may now be said to represent the Government any indication of its feelings may be regarded as may now be said to represent the Government, any indication of its feelings may be regarded as semi-official. The Advertiser is of opinion, from the formidable array that will be brought against the Government on the meeting of Parliament that the Russell Administration will be dissolved. and that a great political crisis is at hand. Low Stanley, it is rumored, would then be called to the head of the Government. Strenuous efforts an being made by the Reformers to obtain a repair of the window tax and the duty on paper in the next session of Parliament, and with that view many of the corporate bodies of the Kingdan have presented addresses to the Queen.

have presented addresses to the Queen.

The Daily News advocates in very strong terms the adoption of Galway as a packet station in American steamers, upon the grounds of safety, economy and saving of time.

Preparations for the World's Fair are progressing on a most extensive scale. It is said the Great Britain steamship will be ready to sail to New York in April, to bring over a "host" of visitors. This noble vessel is being refitted by the Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. of Liverpool.

A great fire occurred on Sunday morning lat in Dublin, by which property to the amount of £30,000 was destroyed.

Great efforts are now being made in Dublin to revive the Irish manufacture movement.

revive the Irish manufacture movement.

The general aspect of the country is peaceable.

John O'Connell still continues to hold forth it
Conciliation Hall. The rent for the past week

# FRANCE.

Resignation of the Ministry.

The long-impending crisis has at length erived. The Ministry have resigned. Varies causes have led to this result. Some attributes to the quarrel between the Assembly and the Executive in reference to the case of M. Maguire; while others attribure it to the more serious cause of a quarrel between the President and Gen. Changarnier. Whatever motive may have led indirectly to the crisis, there can be no dook led indirectly to the crisis, there can be no doubt that the immediate cause of it was the collision between the Executive and the Assembly in the case referred to. When the Assembly decreed the liberation of its arrested member, some don't was entertained whether the director of the priss would obey the mandate of M. Dupin, and are port was speedily circulated to the effect that any resistance were offered, the President of the Assembly would call in troops to execute the the

solution of the Chamber.

Then arose the question whether the military

would be permitted to obey an order of the assembly upsetting a decision of the Judges. Doubts were expressed on this point; and La Patrie, a semi-ministerial paper, joined in the discussion and published some extracts from an or-der of the day by the Commander-in-Chief to the troops under his command, in which the following instructions occurred: "Not to obey or pay any attention to any request until after having taken or received the orders of the Lieutenant General Not to listen to Representatives of the peop To shoot all traitors instantly. Every order which does not come from the Commander in Chiefs nuil." An immense sensation was created by Bonaparte gave notice in the Assembly of his is tention to interpelate the Minister of War on the subject. Gen. Schramm and M. Baroche, whe the subject was brought forward on Friday, gested that the interpellations should be post poned until Monday, stating that they wished the mean time to complete their inquiries into the authencity of the document. The majority of the Assembly, knowing that the questions were reall intended to be directed to Gen. Changarnier, n fused to accede to the ministerial request; the subject was introduced; Gen. Changarnier of plained that no such instructions of a paramous aind had ever been issued, and that he had no it entire to question the constitutional right of the tention to question the constitutional right of the Assembly to dispose of its troops for its protetion. The result was that the conduct of General Changarnier was ratified and approved of by almost unanimous vote—much to the chagria, is said, of the Cabinet.

This hostile manifestation of the majority, lowing so speedily on other defeats, convinced to Ministry that they had no chance of going on with any prospect of success, and they signed. As yet no other Ministry has been ganized, nor is there any party now in Frant sufficiently strong to form an Administration, that there is now a Ministerial interregnum. Is President has made several attempts to form

Cabinet, but without success. Cabinet, but without success.

It is reported that could the President bets sured that his dotation of 3,000,000 francs with be quietly voted, and that Gen. Changarie would be stripped of his present almost unlimite authority, all would yet go on well. The Assebly, however, knows that if the President on get his dotation he would be independent of a Assembly; and that if he could get rid of Genzarnier he would have an almost unlimit Changarnier he would have an alm control over the army. Any protest against prolongation of his powers would then be unavailing. Hence the determination on the soft the Assembly to adhere to Changaruier, to a control of the Assembly to adhere to Changaruier, to a control of the Assembly to adhere to Changaruier, to a control of the Assembly to adhere to Changaruier, to a control of the Assembly to adhere to Changaruier, to a control of the Assembly to adhere to Changaruier, to a control of the Assembly to adhere the control of the Changaruier. sert its own power, and to thwart the Press

in his policy.

It was stated on Tuesday that one of the culties had been got rid of by the resignation of en. Changarnier, but it turned out to be founded, and matters remain just as they were the general opinion seems to be, that the constitution of the constituti will eventuate in the retention of the Baroch inet, with modifications. Meantime Paris is feetly tranquil; there is not the slightest into of riot or outrage; but many assert that apparent tranquility is but the quiessence of volcano ready to break out, Our Paris letters. the 9th contain nothing new. The Minister crisis still continued. The President was deavoring to increase his popularity with troops by the distribution of the ribbon of the Legion of Honor to a number of old soldiers the Republic and the Empire.